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## Online Appendix II: Additional data & analyses

The following excerpts provide additional data and analyses that complement the data and analyses in my book *Talking Collective Action*, where they are also referenced. The excerpts are from transcripts of meetings that are based on audio-recordings. They were recorded, transcribed, and translated by myself. More information about the activists and activities mentioned in the excerpts can be found in *Talking Collective Action*, including transcript conventions.

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### For Chapter 1:

The following Excerpt 1 shows how activists and social scientists interact during a meeting. Generally speaking, activists and social scientists interact frequently. Activists provide scholars with insights into movements through interviews, or scholars are engaged in activism themselves and vice versa. Such relations are often marginalized in research reports, but scholars have begun to challenge this convention (Ryan et al. 2012; Smith 2012). The following case of an nongovernmental organization's (NGO) annual meeting shows that we should not understand the relationship between scholars and activists in hierarchical terms, where social scientists provide expertise for activists. The meeting in question is from the NGO "Critical Shareholders". The NGO assembles shareholders who are critical of a company's business practices and uses their shares to gain access to shareholders' meetings of large German corporations. The NGO provides an opportunity for its members and for activists from all over the world to attend annual shareholders' meetings and talk about their

concerns to the board of directors and other shareholders. In the example below, a professor of sociology gives a speech at a meeting of the Critical Shareholders after which a discussion unfolds:

*Excerpt 1: "the limits of civil disobedience"*

[September 2012, Critical Shareholders] The Critical Shareholders are having their annual general meeting in Cologne. Today's annual meeting is an open meeting. The Critical Shareholders invited their members and other activists who have participated in campaigns or attended shareholder meetings. In the meeting, they are looking back on the activities of the year, among them, a campaign they organized together with other NGOs that targeted banks. A retired professor of sociology has been involved in organizing the campaign. The facilitator introduces him as the initiator of the campaign and someone who can provide the perspective of social science. At today's meeting, he gives a speech he reads from a manuscript. In the speech, he talks about a possible continuation of the campaign, and he argues that the Critical Shareholders should engage in civil disobedience and act more radically in the future. He proposes that the Critical Shareholders should try to disrupt shareholder meetings by civil disobedience and try to stop the approval of the actions of the board of directors by the shareholders. At the same time, he asks whether the Critical Shareholders are willing to risk such a change. This proposal is subject to critique after the speech. While nobody is directly opposed to the idea, several activists argue that the Critical Shareholders have acquired a certain respect from corporations and shareholders (what Gamson [1990] would call "acceptance"). They feel that the Critical Shareholders are able to reach the usually more conservative shareholders in the audience with their talks and are sometimes also able to influence the board of directors. The fear is that more radical civil disobedience would jeopardize this influence and acceptance. While corporations are not able to deny Critical Shareholders access to shareholder meetings and the right to talk, corporations are able to make the work of the Critical Shareholders more difficult, for example by providing them with late slots for their talks at which point the time available for each speaker has already been severely limited. In summary, activists argue that civil disobedience is better suited for other groups, while the Critical Shareholders should build on their reputation as a critical but legitimate voice. One activist also argues that the Critical Shareholders should express solidarity with the civil disobedience of others, but not engage in it themselves (activists try to take advantage of Haines' [1984] "radical flank effects").

The professor considers himself to be a veteran activist, but others attending the meeting also regard him as providing the perspective of social science. Within a conventional understanding of science, he would be an expert who is invited to talk on a subject he is knowledgeable about while activists listen and learn. In the unfolding discussion, however, activists criticize his proposal to engage in civil disobedience because it does not adequately reflect the Critical Shareholders' unique position in their opinion. Their critique points to the shareholders' meeting as a highly regulated form of interaction: The facilitator of annual shareholders' meetings can regulate the order and length of speeches. The facilitator can reduce speaking time as the meeting progresses and decide on the sequence of speakers; a late slot in the queue usually results in a limited speaking time for individual

speakers, and speakers would have little time to make an argument when it is their turn to speak; speakers would also receive less attention because the attention of the audience dwindles as the meeting progresses (which may take several hours).

The Critical Shareholders regard limited speaking time and limited attention as particularly problematic for the foreign activists for whom they provide a platform. Annual shareholders' meetings provide the only opportunity for activists to talk to the board of directors of a German cooperation and to its shareholders at the same time. Activists from other countries have limited means of addressing German corporations concerning derogatory working conditions or environmental pollution in their home country, and they can appeal to the comparatively high standards of environmental protection and occupational health and safety in Germany in their speech, sometimes successfully. In this current case, activists now fear that more radical tactics would jeopardize such opportunities. If the Critical Shareholders and the activists that accompany them are seen as a disruptive and radical bunch, there is little incentive to take them and their arguments seriously. Thus, activists here propose that other groups, and possibly other settings, are better suited for civil disobedience. The Critical Shareholders accept the analysis of their campaign by the sociology professor, but his call for more civil disobedience in the future receives critical scrutiny.

## For Chapter 6:

### *Excerpt 2: "It will certainly not be a huge event" (III, continued)*

38 Stefan: also- ne?

So- right?

39 Carol: das war an [der uni gewesen. ]  
that has been [at the university. ]

40 Markus: [ga(h)b scho(h)n schle(h)chtere(h) he  
hehehehehehe ]  
[the(h)re ha(h)ve bee(h)n worse(h) he  
hehehehehehe ]

41 Erika [eHEhehe]  
[eHEhehe]

42 Stefan: [ja genau, wir saßen mit] acht, acht leuten oder fünf  
leuten beim ((Name des Experten)) Vortrag, da hat auch  
keiner bock drüber zu reden,  
[Yes right, we sat with] eight, eight people or five  
people at the ((name of expert)) talk, nobody wants to  
talk about this,

43 Sarah: Ja,  
Yes,

44 Stefan: über sachen die in der vergangen[ei]t liegen so.  
about stuff that is in the pa[st ]kinda.

45 Erika: [ja]

[yes]

- 46 Carol: mhm.  
Mhm.
- 47 Claas: (°da waren wir so wenig?°)  
(°We were so few there?°)
- 48 Stefan: [ja]  
[Yes]
- 49 Sarah: [ja]  
[Yes]
- 50 Erika: aber der war total genial, also-  
But it was totally awesome, so-

## For Chapter 7:

### *Excerpt 3: "a big activity on the second Fukushima anniversary"*

- 01 Paul: gut. also wir hatten beim hh äh:: ich weiß nicht ob ihr (irgendwas) sehen könnt, aber wir hatten ja beim letzten mal in Hill City ehm (--) war ja im grunde genommen relativ plötzlich übereinstimmung, dass es gut und schön wäre so ne (-) große aktion zum zweiten fukushima jahrestag zu machen, auch so n bischen .h auf der basis der erfahrung die wir mit der lichterkette gemacht haben; dass es, wenn man tatsächlich sozusagen hin geht zu den leuten, auch ganz viele gibt .hh die: ↑bereit sind mitzumachen, wenn es (denn sozusagen) (-) konkret praktisch, für sie machba:r, einsehbar ist und so weiter.
- Good. So we had at the hh ehm:: I don't know whether you can see anything, but the last time in Hill City ehm (--) there was basically a pretty sudden consensus, that it would be good and nice to have a (-) big activity on the second Fukushima anniversary, also a little bit .h based on our experiences with the chain of lights; that it, if you really go to the people, that there are a lot .hh who are ↑willing to participate, if it is (so to speak) (-) concretely practical, doable for them, visible and so on.
- 02 und ich denke wir haben jetzt mit dem- mit der aktion ((previous campaign)) jetzt zum wiederholten mal, auch ganz praktisch bewiesen, wie viel menschen da sind,
- And I think we now have with the- with the activity ((previous campaign)) we proved very practically again, how many people are there,
- 03 Xw: mhm  
mhm
- 04 Paul: die auch wirklich bereit sind, unmittelbar zu agieren; (-) und das es eben nicht so ist wie manche: äh

funktionäre aus umweltverbänden und auch manche etwas  
äh (-) äh: skeptische aktivisten so meinen, eigentlich  
seit dem letzten sommer alles äh (alles) gelaufen ist.

That are really willing to act directly; (-) and that  
it's not the way some: ehm functionaries from  
environmental associations and also some ehm (-) more  
skeptical activists believe, that everything ehm  
(everything) is over basically since last summer.

Excerpt 3 is taken from a meeting of NET in the summer of 2012. During the previous meeting, Paul volunteered to present some ideas for a potential campaign based on his previous experiences of organizing large campaigns. He states that there was a “pretty sudden consensus” (1) during the previous meeting to organize a large protest event for the second anniversary of the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Paul draws on experiences with organizing large-scale protest, where his group organized a long line of demonstrators carrying lights together with other local groups. He draws the conclusion from this experience that people are willing to participate if an activity is “concretely practical, doable for them, visible and so on” (1). Paul does not talk about the F.II campaign yet, the idea to do something on the Fukushima anniversary has not yet developed far enough. Yet the argument that “functionaries from environmental organizations” and “skeptical activists” (4) who argue that large-scale protest is not possible currently are wrong is clearly articulated.

#### *Excerpt 4: "concrete points"*

01 Sarah: genau, al- so was wär toll, wenn man so nen paar punkte  
kriegt, aber es macht überhaupt keinen sinn, glaube  
ich, zu sagen, .h ko- guckt doch mal in (knötterheide),  
ob er euch da auf die strecke [stellt, oder sowas ne?]

Right, s- something like that would be great, if one  
had a few such points, but it makes absolutely no  
sense, I think, to say, .h co- look here in Hicksville,  
whether you can come to the route there, or some[thing  
like that right?]

02 Jacque: [nee, nee, wir müssen s]  
chon mit ganz konkreten vorsch[läge-]

[No, no  
we do have to p]repare very concrete pr[oposals-]

03 Sarah: [drei,] zwei, drei  
konkrete [punkte].

[Three, ]two,  
three concrete[ points.]

04 Carol: [ja:]

[Ye:s ]

05 Stefan: [ja, ja]

[yes, yes]

06 Carol: ja:, das ist gut.

Yes:, that is good.

07 Jacque: wir müssen drei konkrete vorschläge [( )]

We need three concrete proposals [( )]

08 Sarah: [ja, ]  
[yes,]

09 Ben: [weil ]da fahrn ja  
irgendwann die autos richtig schnell,  
[Beca]use the cars  
eventually go really fast there,

10 Jacque: [also-]  
[so-]

11 Ben: [( ) ]auch von [der strecke, (da einfach nur  
da heizt )]  
[( ) ] also in [terms of the route, (there simply  
there speed )]

12 Sarah: [ja:, ist quatsch.]  
[yes:, that is nonsense]

13 Carol: [das ist- das find  
ich gut, also punkte festlegen], oder vorschlagen, ob  
gu- ob leute da was machen wollen,  
[that is- I  
think that's good, to define points,], or propose 'em,  
g- if people want to do something there,

14 Sarah: genau.  
Right.

15 Carol: und dann, verschiedene grupp( ) ansprechen, und dann  
können ja auch (-) autokorsos oder fahrradkorsos  
oder .h fahrer- fahrräder mit den ((Lake Town)) akut  
tabletten, die die verteilen, und irgendwie dazwischen,  
kann man ja [was mit füllen.]  
and then, to approach different group( ), and there  
can be (-) motorcades or bicycledades or .h bi-  
bicycles with the Lake Town emergency pills, hand out,  
and one can in between some[how fill that. ]

16 Sarah: [also die streck]e ist dann ↑offen  
natürlich, für jemanden der lust hat, da weiter zu  
gehen, oder da [dra]n lang zu fahr[en,] das ist ja kein  
ding, aber ich glaube, um überhaupt erst mal klar zu  
machen, kommt irgendwohin und guckt dann, also °h da  
muss was [fest] gelegt hab[en.]  
[the route is cer]tainly  
↑open then, for somebody who enjoy, to go further,  
or[ to ]drive [alon]g it, that is no sweat, but I  
think, in order to make it clear first, to come  
somewhere and see from there, well °h there has to be  
something [set] alrea[dy.]

17 Carol: [ja,] [ja.]  
[yes,] [yes.]

18 Jacque: [also] [wir] hatten, wir hatten ja  
äh: (-) sowieso vor jetzt am wochenende, am sonntag,  
die strecke anzugucken, ne?



ausgangspunkt, das muss man ja schon irgendwie da  
sagen, wo man auch so hin, hin komm[en kann.]

Is interesting then foremos[t, I would s]ay, as a  
starting point, that is one has to say somehow, where  
one can get, g[et to. ]

10 Sarah: [und das ]muss einem  
auch was sagen,

[and that] has to say something to you,

11 Carol: [ja.]

[Yes.]

12 Sarah: [ich] glaube wenn man aufm plakat liest, kommt nach  
sylbach, an die straße, da wird sich kei[ner für  
aufraffen,] also,

[I thi]nk when you read on a poster, come to  
Streamtown, to the street, no[body will get up for]  
that, so,

13 Jacque: [nein, darum  
geht es- ]

[no, that is not- ]

14 Ben: wenns Streamtowners gibt, die wat wollen, bitte schö(h)  
[n. he he.]

If there are Streamtowners, that want something, then  
plea(h)[se. He he.]

15 Sarah: [ja, nat- ja natürlich, ab]er,  
[yes, cer- yes certainly, bu]t,

16 Carol: [ja, aber. (eh hm) ]

[Yes, but. (eh hm) ]

17 Sarah: [ja das-] das natürlich a[ber,]  
[Yes that-] that certainly b[ut, ]

18 Ben: [( )]

[( )]

19 Carol: [ ja.]

[yes.]

20 Ben: [( )]

[( )]

21 Jacque: darum geht es ja nicht. die frage ist ja nur, wie man  
die leute entlang der strecke verteilt und mobilisiert.

That is not the point. The question is simply, how do  
you get the people distributed along the route and  
mobilized.

22 .h und da gibt es halt die möglichkeit mit der bahn,  
nach Streamtown oder nach Brickstown zu fahrn.

.h and there we have the possibility with the train, to  
go to Streamtown or Brickstown.

23 Ben: wenn jetzt kein Brickstowner, sach ich mal, oder [(



) ]

24 Caol: [also  
da machen wir jetzt ein fragezeichen, bei Streamtown.]

25           [ne, das ist genannt ]worden, und wir machen mal en  
              fragenzeichen.

              [Right, that has been mentioned], and we put a question  
              mark there.

**For Chapter 8:**

01 Uli: und sie sucht hier, (---) äh:: is streng wissenschaftlich, oder so ne? .h für wirtschaftliche akteure dominiert weiterhin die zwingende orientierung an kurzfristig gewinnbringenden und damit kostengünstigen lösungen. .h politikerinnen und politiker versuchen aller orten als problemlöser zu erscheinen, (--) dabei wissen sie sehr wohl dass sie was auch immer sie tun, auf den ausgangspunkt der auseinandersetzung in einigen jahrzehnten nur marginalen einfluss haben.

02 (3.5)

now that means- .h ehm f:: and nonetheless ehm I see a certain contradiction there, .hh that demands are nonetheless being made of the government that they should pass this[ and] that policy, .hh ehm::

04 Tina: [mhm]  
[mhm]

and ]does not think that [the government-]

06 Uli: [ja (aber)]  
[sie sagt selbe]r hier, nicht  
die: die politiker haben nu[r margi-]

[yes  
(but)] [she says hersel]f here, not  
the: the politicians have onl[y margi-]

07 Tina: [die poli]tiker haben ja gar  
nicht die- wahrscheinlich gar nicht- die stehen ja  
selber (--) unter dem bann.  
[the poli]ticians don't  
have the- probably don't have- they are themselves (--)  
under the spell.

08 Emma: ja die stehen unter dem bann der wirtschaft.  
Yes they are under the spell of the economy.

09 Tina: also theoretisch müsste man sich an- müsste man sich an  
die: (--) es ist immer das selbe. wir müssten  
eigentlich als- [ (--) ]wir als jeder einzelne müsste  
den stromanbieter wechseln dann wäre es schon geklärt.  
(--)  
So theoretically one would have to- one would have to  
address the: (--) it is always the same. we ought to  
basically- [ (--) ]we meaning every single one of us  
ought to change our energy supplier then the whole  
thing would be settled already. (--)

10 Uli: [( )]  
[( )]

11 Tina: wenn wir das al[le kollektiv täten.]  
if we all did [that collectively.]

12 Uli: [( )] allein wi]rds nicht sein, ne,  
denn (---) die: auch die alternativen stromanbieter  
werden gefressen von den großen mittlerweile ne?  
[( )] alone wo]n't do it, right,  
because (---) the: the alternative energy suppliers are  
being swallowed by the big ones by now right?  
((...5 lines omitted...))

18 Uli: diese diese: diese rosarote insel, innerhalb der der  
kapitalistischen umwelt, das ist ne illu[sio]n ne? (--)  
this this: this rose-colored island, within the  
capitalist environment, that is an illu[sio]n right?  
(--)

19 Tina: [ja]  
[yes]

In Excerpt 6, Uli cites from the report about nuclear waste storage and disposal whose style he describes as scientific. According to the report, economic actors continue to be “oriented to short-term profit maximization and thus low-cost solutions” (l. 1). In the context of nuclear waste storage, this implies that said economic actors will make only limited investments into security measures that reduce the risks of accidents and other potential problems. Likewise, politicians “only have a marginal influence on the outcome of contention in a few decades” (l. 1) and they are aware of their

marginal influence in the long run, although they “try to appear everywhere as problem solvers” (l. 1). Uli puts emphasis on “appear”, highlighting the difference between appearances and reality. After a pause, Uli comments on the quote by noting a “contradiction” (l. 3) in the circumstance that there are nonetheless demands being made to politicians although they have little influence. While Uli seems to be accepting the problem diagnosis of the report, he appears to be critical of the tactics employed by anti-nuclear activists in light of this diagnosis.

*Excerpt 7: "end in itself"*

- 01 Uli: (also) ich äh:: bin vielleicht zu optimistisch, aber  
ich meine ( ) nach dem 10. März, ich wäre für ne  
(0.9) fortführung [der regulären] montagsdemo.  
  
(so) I eh:: may be too optimistic, but I think ( )  
) after the 10th of March, I would be for a (0.9)  
continuation of [the regular] Monday demonstration.
- 02 Emma: [( )]  
[( )]
- 03 ja,  
Yes,
- 04 Tina: ja, .hh [und] äh:: dann- [gut,]  
Yes, .hh [and] eh:: then- [good,]
- 05 Uli: [( )] [( )]  
[( )] [( )]
- 06 (meiner mei-) äh wir diskutieren meiner meinung auch,  
du ha- eh du erinnerst dich daran, dass du irgendwann  
mal son son: plan für .h plan von veranstaltungen  
diskutiert wurde. und da hast du selber auch zugestimmt  
(und gesagt) nee, als erstes muss man (doch) das ziel  
und die zielgruppe (0.5) mal diskutieren besprechen.  
was ist eigentlich unser ziel jetzt, ( ) ne?  
  
(in my-) eh we are discussing in my opinion also, you  
ha- eh you remember that, that you once ((talked  
about)) such a such a: plan for .h that a plan of  
events was discussed. And there you yourself agreed  
(and said) no, first the goal and the target audience  
(0.5) needs to be discussed deliberated. So what is our  
goal now, (0.9) Right?
- 07 Bastian: es is ja also- (0.4) wenn wir das jetzt besprechen, was  
da ( ) rausgekommen ist, dann wär das ja eine  
sache, ne? (0.5) (das wir sagen) eh montagsdemo, ( )  
kommen wir nicht an die leute ran. (0.7)  
  
So it is- (0.4) if we are discussing now, what there ( )  
) came out, then that would be a thing, right? (0.5)  
(that we say) eh Monday demonstration, ( ) we cannot  
reach the people. (0.7)
- 08 Uli: ja.  
Yes.
- 09 Bastian: °ja°

- °Yes°
- 10 Uli: naja aber aber welche leute wollen wir erreichen? ( )  
eh eh ne? (0.4)
- Well but which people do we want to reach? ( ) eh eh  
right? (0.4)
- 11 Bastian: Ja (0.9)
- Yes (0.9)
- äh äh: [( )]
- Eh eh: [( )]
- 12 Tina: [also das zi]el kann auch durchaus sein, einfach  
nur präsent zu sein, das wäre glaube ich dein z[iel]
- [So the go]al can very well be, simply to be  
present, that would I think be your g[oa]l ]
- 13 Emma: [das]
- is: ja.
- [That] is: yes.
- 14 Tina: ne? ohne ohne den anspruch zu haben, jemanden zu  
bekehren, oder oder n: schl- schlechtes (gewissen) für  
seine ( ) lebensweise zu machen, sondern ↑[einfach nur  
um präsent zu sein.]
- Right? Without without having the aspiration, to  
convert somebody, or or ( ) a make someone a guil-  
guilty conscience for his ( ) way of live, instead  
↑[simply to be present.]
- 15 [vielleicht
- denkt jemand dann] mal mit und stellt sich jemand  
nächsten montag mal dazu.
- [Maybe somebody then ]starts thinking and stands  
there next Monday as well.
- 16 Tina: oder auch nicht, aber du stehst halt da und sagst hier  
wer möchte, der kann kommen und sich informieren.
- Or not, but you stand there and say here who wants to,  
can come and inform himself.
- 17 Emma: mhm
- Mhm
- 18 Tina: und das fände ich- (0.4) könnt ich mir auch gut  
vorstellen, dass man das mit diesem ä reduzierten  
anspruch einfach ma[ch]t, man ist präsent, und das ist  
das ziel.
- And I would- (0.4) I could imagine that as well, that  
one simply does it with this e reduced aspiration, one  
is present[, a]nd that is the goal.
- 19 Emma: [ja]
- [yes]
- 20 (1.3)
- 21 Bastian: [das ist (der) selbst]zweck,
- [That is (the) end in] itself,

22 Emma: [Das muss man glaub ich-]  
[I think you have to-]

23 Bastian: du stellst dich doch nicht da hin um da zu stehen.  
You do not stand there to stand there.

24 Emma: doch,  
Yes, ((I do))

25 Tina: doch.  
Yes. ((I do))

26 Bastian: ich stell mich da nicht hin um da zu stehen. ( )  
kann ich zu hause sitzen ( ) (0.6)  
I do not stand there to stand there. ( ) I can sit  
at home ( ) (0.6)

27 Tina: ja, es ist aber was anderes ob du da stehst oder ob du  
da nicht stehst.  
Yes but it is something else whether you stand there or  
whether you don't.

28 Emma: und es ist was anderes ob ich da stehe ohne anspruch,  
oder ob ich da mit (0.3) ↑zetteln rumlaufe, die keiner  
haben will, oder nem mikrofon wo keiner reinspricht.  
(0.3)  
And it is something else whether I stand there without  
aspiration, or whether I run around there with (0.3)  
↑slips ((of paper)), that nobody wants, or with a micro  
nobody speaks into. (0.3)

29 das ist fü[r mich viel-] [negativer,]  
That is for[ me much more] [negative,]

30 Bastian: [ja gut, aber ]irgendwie mus[s man doch]  
musst du doch (irgendwie) versuchen, da: also du stehst  
da doch auch- du stehst da doch nicht um um (nich) äh  
so aufzumachen und da zu stehen.  
[Alright, but ]somehow one[ still ha]s to  
(somehow) try, there: so you stand there also to- you  
do not stand there to to (not) ehm to open up and to  
stand there.

31 Emma: doch  
Yes ((I do))

32 Bastian: du willst doch, du willst dass andere leute [( ] )  
But you want to, you want that other people [( ] )

33 Emma: [ja]  
[yes]

34 Tina: ja gut, [man kann k]leine zettelchen verteilen,  
Okay, [one could ]hand out little slips,

35 Emma: [(das )]  
[(that )]

36 kann man machen. (-)  
One can do that. (-)

37 Tina: ne?  
Right?

38 Uli: mit welcher aufforderung?  
With what request?

*Excerpt 8: "not too costly"*

01 Tina: gut, was haltet ihr denn von der idee, wenn wir sagen das Donnerstagstreffen, (-) solange kein anderer Beschluss ist, .h machen wir einmal im quartal, meinetwegen immer der erste donnerstag, und dazu wird dann speziell immer noch mal eingeladen. (0.4)

Good, what do you think of the idea, if we say the Thursday meeting, (-) as long as there is no other decision, .h we do it once every quarter, always the first Thursday if you like, and for that there is then always a special invitation. (0.4)

02 also (0.1) ne? um zu gucken ob dann- (0.6) also (0.3) ruhig (vielleicht) telefonisch, wenn du dazu Lust hast, das zu machen, (0.7) und nachzuhaken ihr habt ja die email bekommen, die einladung zu unserem donnerstagstreff, ne? (0.4) wie siehts aus, kommt ihr. ich hab keine rückmeldung bekommen die möchte ich aber gerne haben.

So (01.) right? To see if then- (0.6) so (0.3) (maybe) by phone, if you feel like that, like doing that, (0.7) and to follow up ((and say)) you have got the email, the invitation for our Thursday meet, right? (0.4) How is it, are you coming. I did not get a reply but I would like to have one.

03 (1.3)

04 was hältst du davon? (1.0)

What do you think about that? (1.0)

05 Uli: äh: (gut) also vierteljährlich äh (0.8) das is mir äh: wäre mir zu lang, ne?

Eh: ( ) well quarterly eh (0.8) for me that is eh: would be too long for me, right?

06 Tina: mhm

Mhm

07 Uli: ich ich halte es nicht für sehr- es ist nich sehr- für mich nicht sehr aufwendig .h äh einen donnerstag im mon[at ]hier zu sitzen, mit euch zu plaudern,[ .h] selbst wenn wir nur vier leute sind. (0.8)

I I do not take it to be very- it is not very- for me not very costly .h eh one Thursday a mon[th ]to sit here, chat with you,[ .h] even if we are just four people. (0.8)

08 Tina: [mhm] [mhm]



Smith, J. (2012), *Local Strategies for Global Change: Working for Human Rights and Economic Empowerment in the Midwest*. In: Maney, G. M.; Kutz-Flamenbaum, R. V.; Rohlinger, D. A. & Goodwin, J. (Eds.), *Strategies for Social Change*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 120-142.